

In the specification:

Please insert the following paragraphs between the first and the second paragraphs on page 29:

As illustrated in Figure 1 of the published application WO 94/03600, the morphogen proteins are translated as a precursor polypeptide sequence 10, having an N-terminal signal peptide sequence 12, typically less than about 30 residues, followed by a "pro" region 14, indicated in the figure by stippling, and which is cleaved to yield the mature sequence 16. The mature sequence comprises both the conserved C-terminal seven cysteine domain 20, and an N-terminal sequence 18, referred to herein as an N-terminal extension, and which varies significantly in sequence between the various morphogens. Cysteines are represented in the figure by vertical hatched lines 22.

The signal peptide is cleaved rapidly upon translation, at a cleavage site that can be predicted in a given sequence using the method of Von Heijne ((1986) Nucleic Acids Research 14:4683) The "pro" form of the protein subunit, 24, in Figure 1 of WO 94/03600, includes both the prodomain and the mature domain, peptide bonded together.

According to WO 94/03600, OP-1 refers generically to the group of morphogenically active proteins expressed from part or all of a DNA sequence encoding OP-1 protein, including allelic and species variants thereof, e.g., humanOP-1 ("hOP-1"), or mouse OP-1 ("mOP-1"). The cDNA sequences and the amino acids encoding the full length proteins are provided in Seq. ID Nos. 1 and 2 (hOP1) and Seq. ID Nos. 3 and 4 (mOP1) of WO 94/03600. The mature proteins are defined by residues 293-431 (hOP1) and 292-430 (mOP1), wherein the conserved seven cysteine skeleton is defined by residues 330-431 and 329-430, respectively, and the N-terminal extensions are defined by residues 293-329 and 292-329, respectively. The "pro" regions of the proteins, cleaved to yield the mature, morphogenically active proteins, are defined essentially by residues 30-292 (hOP1) and residues 30-291 (mOP1).